THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. [VOLUME III---NUMBER 74

Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1870.

☞ For Correct Market Reports, see Fourth Page.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The head notes of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, for the last term, are now ready, in pamphlet form, at this office. Price, one dollar.

☞ We only add, in conclusion, that whatever may be the action of the district nominating conventions, we shall envy not the fate of the public man who, by accepting a nomination and election, shall fasten upon any Democratic district of Georgia a Radical Representative.—*Savannah Republican.*

A Communication from Judge Stephens.

We publish a communication from Judge Stephens, defending, with characteristic ability and eloquence, his views presented in his letter of acceptance of the chairmanship of the Democratic Executive Committee.

We have only space this afternoon to call attention to two points.

Judge Stephens has heard that there was not a quorum of the Committee present when he was elected chairman. He therefore regards his election void, the chairmanship vacant, and the Committee incomplete, and he declines to exercise the power of a chairman in calling the Committee together, in response to our suggestion.

An organization of the Committee is, therefore, indispensably and immediately necessary. General Colquitt, the President of the Convention, made the appointment for the Committee to meet for organization. It would be proper for him to make the call now. We are not advised as to whether he is here, but we call his attention to the matter.

There is no time for delay in this thing. The Committee should be organized forthwith, as Judge Stephens' view of the invalidity of his own election and his refusal in consequence to act, leaves that body without a head.

The other point is that Judge Stephens expressly denies any Congressional aspirations. We did not need this denial to convince us that his views are founded solely upon his conviction of duty and uninspired by any personal ambition. We do not believe that purer patriots live than our Stephens.

We have differed with Judge Stephens somewhat in his views, but it has been with respect for the man, recognition of his honesty, and admiration for his ability.

The party is undoubtedly against him on this question. Time must tell which side is right.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LINTON STEPHENS.

He Discusses Fully His Late Letter.

He Pronounces the Chairmanship of the Committee Vacant Because There was no Quorum.

He Refuses to Run for Congress.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Sept. 12, 1870.

Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—After seeing what you and others have said, through the press, in relation to my letter, accepting the chairmanship of the Democratic Executive Committee of this State, I ask a place in your columns for a final summary of what I have to say on that subject.

It is very clear that the resolution which purported to come from the Executive Committee, recommending that so-called "ineligible" men shall not be presented as candidates either for Congress or the State Legislature, was not the act of that committee, and is not entitled to any official character. Under the resolution of the Convention, providing for the formation of an Executive Committee, the committee is to consist of *fifteen* members, *fourteen* appointed by the President of the Convention, and the fifteenth to be added by the election and *acceptance* of a chairman, outside of the fourteen. Until the requisite number of fifteen is completed by the addition of an outside chairman, there is no "committee" to do *business*. Before that completion of the requisite number, the *only act* which can be done by a *quorum* of the fourteen, or by the whole fourteen, is the election of the necessary additional member.

This statement is too plain to need illustration or argument, and I leave it to stand on its own clearness and impregnable strength. Your correspondent, in your issue of the 10th instant, finds inconsistencies in my position, only in his own *misstatements* of it. I cannot waste further space on this branch of his criticisms, for they are not of the slightest real importance. They are fully answered by a careful reading of my letter.

In answer, however, to another criticism of that correspondent, I have to say, that if "many have taken serious offense," and a "great many" have felt "profound pain," the "offense" and the "pain" do not lie at my door. The whole responsibility for the disturbance of harmony, rests upon the small number who, without authority, put forth the disturbing resolution, *as the action of the "committee."* When the chairmanship was tendered to me, coupled with the announcement of this resolution, whether I accepted or declined, I was equally obliged to speak out, or else to justly considered as acquiescing in a course which I regard as a dangerous departure from sound principles and sound policy. But to say no more of my peculiar position, which required me to express my own views, it was exactly a case where, not one, but numbers, would feel constrained to enter a protest.

The resolution was necessarily an element of discord, not only from the manner in which it was put forth, but from the matter which it contained. Not only is it no official act of the committee, but it is an act which goes beyond any legitimate construction of the committee's powers. It is worse than a mere usurpation of power, for it is in direct conflict with the action of the Convention itself. The same proposition, in the same or some very similar form, was before the Business Committee of the Convention, and found so little favor that it was passed over as rejected, without a formal vote. This resolution then undertook to add to the platform matter which had been rejected from it. This matter was not overlooked by the Business Committee nor the Convention, but was purposely omitted. The attempt, therefore, afterwards to introduce it, by the action of the Executive Committee, especially when that attempt was made before the formation of the committee was completed, was necessarily a fire-brand; and harmony can be restored only by removing the element which disturbed it, and leaving the members of the party in different localities, just as the Convention left them, *perfectly free*, in this point, to pursue their own convictions of sound policy, consistent with sound principles, as announced by the Convention.

And now, a few words in defense of the opinion expressed in my letter that, in selecting candidates for Congress all the so-called disabilities ought to be disregarded; or, in other words, that the ablest true men in every district should be selected without any regard to the so-called "disabilities." If confirmation of its soundness and importance were needed it has been abundantly furnished in the nature of the objections which have been made against it, and the quarter from which they have been urged with the hottest zeal. One of the loudest in lamentation is Dr. Bard, ex-Governor of Idaho and editor of a Radical organ, miscalled the True Georgian. He has already used columns of his paper, and threatens to use an indefinite number of columns in the future, to persuade *Democrats* that if they set on the policy advocated in my letter they will ruin the *Democratic party*. Who is silly enough not to see that his professed concern for the safety of the Democratic party only betrays his real alarm at the peril of his own! The danger which he sees not on the *breeze* is danger, not to the Democratic, but to the so-called Republican party. And what are his reasons with which he hopes to *frighten* Democrats away from the ground of their greatest power? He, like your correspondent (who, perhaps, gets his cue from the ex-Governor) cries out that the letter is "revolutionary," and yet the only "revolutionary" feature which he points out in it is the proposition to "shake the country from centre to circumference"—by *arguments* on the theatre of Congress!

This sort of "revolution" is indeed what I do most devoutly *desire*, and what he and all his co-workers in usurpation and despotism do most tremblingly *dread*. There is nothing they fear so much as the prospect of having their deeds of usurpation and malignity *put on trial* before the great tribunal of the American States. The whole fabric of measures called reconstruction, including the so-called 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution, rests upon usurpation too palpable and gross to be denied even by its authors. The prime author of the scheme, Thaddeus Stevens, openly proclaimed that it was outside of the constitution. Its supporters cannot maintain it by *argument*, and hence they cunningly endeavor to draw and scare Democrats away from the field of argument, using senseless laudations to the irreversible arbitrament of arms, and by a shower of high sounding phrases about "verities," "fixed facts," and modern tendencies towards nationality and centralism, with the derisive epithets of "Bourbons" and "fogies." The vital principles of State sovereignty, State equality, and State rights, which they have trampled in the dust, are contemptuously dispatched with the favorite phrase of "dead issues." They know that these issues are *not* dead, and that they will never die until the Democratic party can be induced to commit the stupendous folly of joining the enemy in *burying them alive*. They are now indeed in the dust, but they are full of vitality and power.

They, with the liberty which is inseparable from them, were once before under the heel of the Alien and Sedition Acts, but were rescued by one of those glorious "revolutions" which are *ever* so terrible in the prospect, alike to liberty's usurping enemies and her unwisely timid friends. Under the lead of Jefferson, the Democratic party, State by State, declared those odious acts to be "unconstitutional, *null and void*;" and on *that issue*, not only the acts, but the whole party which originated them were swept away by a storm of indignant condemnation. The country was "shaken from centre to circumference," and the constitution was rescued from the hands of its enemies by a "revolution" as peaceful as it was splendid.

The freemen of Middlesex, in the days of Chatham, were denied the right of being represented in the British Parliament by John Wilkes, the man of their choice. He was subject to a so-called "disability" which the House of Commons had unconstitutionally put upon him. Chatham declared the so-called "disability" *null* and *void*; and in pursuance of his advice, Wilkes was again and again elected and returned to Parliament after each new rejection. This issue, on the right of a single man to a seat in the British Parliament, contributed more than all others to the total overthrow of the Tory party, which had committed this breach of the constitution. Here was another "revolution" as bloodless as it was complete and beneficent. *Such* "revolutions" can always be achieved in the cause of liberty, when truth is wielded by courage, ability, wisdom and patriotism. The mutations of political power which lie within the recollection of the youngest man in the Democratic party, ought to banish all despair, and inspire soul-stirring confidence, even under the dark shadow of the present colossal proportions of the centralizing organization which now bears despotic sway in this country, by virtue alone of confessed usurpation.

Let no one be dismayed or deceived by such mistaken statements and gratuitous assumptions as those of your correspondent. He is utterly mistaken in the idea which he seems to have that the invalidity of the so-called "disabilities" has ever been argued on the floor of Congress by any man demanding a right to his seat. Equally gratuitous is his assumption that the validity of the 14th and 15th so-called amendments, as well as the 13th amendment, will be upheld by all of our courts. It will be remembered that I take a distinction between the 13th amendment on the one hand and the so-called 14th and 15th amendments on the other; and I will here state, for the special benefit of the ex-Governor of Idaho, what I conceive the difference to be. The 13th was constitutionally proposed and ratified, in good faith, by the requisite number of State Legislatures. It is true that when it was proposed by Congress, ten of the States were absent, but their absence was *voluntary*, and therefore did not affect the validity of the Congress or of this act. The subsequent ratification of this act by the States in good faith gave it, in my judgment, all the elements of a valid amendment to the constitution. It is true, also, that while the Southern Legislatures which ratified it were not connected with their predecessors by an unbroken chain of legality, and had their initiation in a palpable usurpation of power on the part of the President; yet it is unquestionably true, also, that they were elected and sustained by overwhelming majorities of the true constitutional constituencies of the States represented by them.

They had all the substance of legal governments, and rested on the unquestionable consent of the constitutional "people." Every man of information knows how utterly absent these vital elements are in the case of the 14th and 15th so-called amendments. These two were not constitutionally proposed, because the ten States voluntarily absented on the first occasion were now denied all voice in proposing these amendments, although they were present by their representatives and claiming a hearing. And this, too, in the teeth of those express provisions of the constitution which declare that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that each State shall have at least one representative. As to the *ratifications* of these two so-called amendments, they were made in these Southern States by bodies which were not *Legislatures* of the *States*, but were notoriously the creatures of Congressional usurpation, and acted under the duress of dictation and bayonets. How naked and indefensible the usurpation of Congress was in laying its hand on the suffrage of the States to form these creatures of its own, is shown by the decision of the Supreme Court pronounced by Chief Justice Chase, in the recent case of Texas vs. White. There the court held that these States were, during the war, and have ever since been, *States in the Union*. It must be borne in mind that under the constitution *prior* to the passage of the so-called 14th and 15th amendments, the whole subject of suffrage was under the exclusive control of the *States in the Union*.

This was the universally received construction, and that feature in our system receives a marked prominence from the fact that the electors of offices of the Federal Government itself are *expressly* made dependent by the constitution itself, upon the action of each State for herself. When, therefore, the power attempted to be conferred in the so-called amendments was exercised by Congress *previous* to their passage—a power to lay its hand upon the suffrage of the States and mould it at its will—the usurpation stands out with all the distinctness and gigantic prominence of our own Stone Mountain. These so-called amendments are but *confessions* that the powers sought to be conferred by them upon Congress did not belong to Congress *before*. Chief Justice Chase also held in the same case that the States are indestructible; and it is very plain that these so-called amendments are aimed, and intentionally aimed, at the very vitals of the States; for the control of their suffrage places their political power, and their very existence, at the mercy of a grand consolidated centralism which already begins, through Mr. Attorney-General Akerman, to designate the States as bare "corporations."

To show how gratuitous is the assumption of your correspondent as to what the courts will do, it is only necessary to remember that while the reconstruction acts, which are the indispensable support of the so-called amendments, have been before the Supreme Court of the United States on several occasions, yet their validity has never received the sanction of that court; but, on the contrary, on each occasion, the particular parts of them which the court held to be involved in the particular case, were also held to be unconstitutional and void. I allude specially to two leading features of these acts suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and creating military tribunals for the trial of citizens. It is to be specially noted, also, that on every occasion the court has failed to affirm, and seems studiously to have avoided the affirmance of the validity of these acts in any particular whatever, and has announced principles which, if carried to their logical consequences, are decisive against the validity of the entire fabric of reconstruction, including the so-called 14th and 15th amendments.

It is proper at this point to remind your correspondent that this court has also decided that the iron-clad, or test oath, is unconstitutional and void, even when applied to lawyers; and for a much stronger reason is it void when applied to members of Congress whose qualifications are prescribed by the constitution itself, and cannot be changed either by subtraction or addition. The courts are a forum of reason and argument. Usurpers and criminals make their appearance upon *that* forum only when they are *dragged* there. Just here, I remark, in passing, that Governor Bullock's favorite phrase of "dead issues,"

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. P. M. B. Young,

OF BARTOW.

Explanation.

The lines headed "The Plagiarist" that appeared in our Evening Edition of yesterday, were not carefully read by the Editor, or else they would not have been published in THE CONSTITUTION, as they unjustly reflected upon our friend, Mr. Dell. We call attention to his reply.

☞ Later returns from Vermont show heavy Democratic gains throughout the State. Towns have gone Democratic for the first time in ten years. In twenty-five towns the vote is over fifteen per centum larger than last year, while that of the Republicans is not half that. Some Democratic warmth is being imported even in that frigid zone of Radical intolerance.

☞ For the Intelligencer's benefit, we would state that Mr. Randall's dispatch meant that we must either send men who can take the test oath, or *who have been relieved of their disabilities*, and hence will not be called on to take it.

The dispatch is to be construed by the address of the Congressional Committee. We are for sending men who have been relieved of their disabilities.

☞ Our venerable neighbor, the Intelligencer, has become irate, lively, and bellicose lately. It turns its antique *scooter* upon us in formidable style. It invokes the reinforcement of correspondents and anonymous scribblers.

We have no objection if it does our neighbor any good.

The Dalton Fair.

We have received the premium list and regulations of the North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association for its first annual fair, to be held in Dalton from the 5th to the 8th of October.

The premium list is very complete, and offers strong inducements for every kind of entry. A fine fair may be expected. We shall have something more to say hereafter of this occasion.

McMahon.

Marshal McMahon is seriously wounded in the leg, and is a prisoner at Boalt, near Sedan.

The above is the last from the gallant but unfortunate McMahon. The number of times that he has been killed, mortally wounded, laid out in state, imprisoned, resurrected and obituary-ized, would satisfy the ambition of any ordinary man.

We can only hope that the heroic Irishman may yet be spared many more years of distinguished life.

A Democratic Victory.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 7.—At the city election held here yesterday, the whole Democratic ticket was elected: Wm. Bright, for President of the City Council, receiving over 200 majority. The Democrats carry five wards out of the nine. Much interest was manifested, it being the first election held under the 15th amendment.

This city, last year, before the negroes were allowed to vote, went for the Radicals by a large majority. After all, the 15th amendment is not much of a shower It secures to the Democracy cities which, without it, went for the Radicals.

Rewards.

Governor Bullock offers the following rewards, viz:

Five thousand dollars for the arrest with evidence to convict, of any one of the twelve murderers of Will Calver, killed in Hancock county, and $1,000 for each additional arrest; $500 each for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Isaac Johnson and Robert Dudley, for the murder of Jerry Long in Hancock county; $1,000 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Milton county, with evidence to convict, of David A. Morrow, for the murder of George Wheeler; $500 for the arrest, etc., of John Smith, for the murder of James B. Crane, of Chatham.

General P. M. B. Young Nominated for Congress.

At the Convention yesterday at Cartersville, General P. M. B. Young was nominated by acclimation for both the 41st and 42d Congress, as the Democratic candidate.

We congratulate General Young upon this high compliment. His opponents were many and influential, and his triumph is signal.

His selection is also a practical adoption by this District of selecting eligible men for Congress, and is in opposition to the advice of Judge Stephens.

THE CONSTITUTION, this morning, hoists the name of General Young at its mast head as the party nominee, and trusts that there will be vigorous work to have him elected.

The Prussians Checked.

The Prussian march on Paris seems strongly checked up. One might imagine that it was all natural in view of the urgent efforts of other European nations to bring about peace. But the matter is satisfactorily accounted for now. We understand it.

Victor Hugo has turned his columbiad on the advancing column, and fired one of his characteristic fulminations. The following is an extract:

"You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart.

"You may take the rampart, you will find the barricade.

"You may take the barricade, and then—who knows the resources of patriotism in distress—you will find the sewers mines of powder ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept.

"To take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail, in each street, in each house, that great light must be extinguished soul by soul!

"*Germans hold back! Paris is formidable!*

"Think awhile before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indolence gives you the measure of her energy.

"She seems to sleep. She will awake. Her thoughts will leap from its scabbard like a sword, and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Saragossa."

We imagine the deadly effect of the terrific fusillade of words on the 800,000 Prussians. It can better be imagined than described. Mitrailleuses are nothing. Such a rattling of dry bones and such a slamming of logic was never before witnessed.

We feel sorry for King William and his squelched hosts, but we see no remedy for them. Hugo would fulminate. He was perfectly pitiless; and King William will have to do the best he can.

Revolutionary Action of the Radical Members of the Legislature.

We call the attention of the people to the desperate and revolutionary action of the Radical members of the Legislature in bolting from the Representative Chamber when measures that they oppose are likely to be carried against them. Several times has this been tried, and action of the House defeated.

Yesterday, when the resolution to admit the members elect from Irwin and Telfair counties was before the House, half of the Radicals left the chamber to defeat action.

This revolutionary conduct is characteristically Radical. It is a specimen of the Radical policy, that stops at no parliamentary outrage or violation of law to carry its ends.

How long, Oh Cataline! The enormity of this outrage cannot be described. It is simply revolution. To admit these legally elected and eligible members is to strengthen the opposition to the administration. Therefore, at all hazards the people's will is to be thwarted, the law broken, and our rights invaded.

The storm of execration for the party now in power against the public liberties is accumulating weight and fury with every additional outrage.

It is perhaps for the best that the Bullock faction that now curses Georgia should show its true colors. The hour of redemption may be hastened.

Democratic Republicans.

The following story is so applicable to the case of a class of our red-hot Democrats that have appropriated all of Governor Bullock's patronage that was loosely dropping around, that we reproduce it.

It particularly suits those men who talk against the Radicals and work with them; who vociferate blatantly ultra Democratic doctrine, and help carry out, in and out of season, ultra Radical policy: who champion Democratic principles so offensively as to further the success of Radical measures; who do infinite aid for Radicalism from their Democratic stand-point; and are the most dangerous foes the Democracy have:

"A good story is told of a lawyer, candidate for the Legislature in a somewhat doubtful district of West Virginia: On an election tour he stopped at the house of an old farmer, who asked him what he was. The lawyer, not knowing the farmer's politics, and wishing to be on the safe side, answered, after some hesitation, that he was a 'Democratic Republican.' 'A what!' 'A Democratic Republican,' repeated the legal gentleman. 'Well, sir,' said the man of the soil slowly, 'I am very fond of turkey, very; but don't like turkey buzzard.'"

Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention.

Governor Bullock has appointed the following delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held on the 4th of October, in Cincinnati:

For the First Congressional District—George W. Willey, of Savannah.

For the Second Congressional District—B. F. Bruton, of Bainbridge.

For the Third Congressional District—R. L. Mott, of Columbus.

For the Fourth Congressional District—Thomas Hardeman, Jr., of Macon.

For the Fifth Congressional District—E Tweedy, of Augusta.

For the Sixth Congressional District—S. A. Atkinson, of Athens.

For the Seventh Congressional District—V. A. Gaskill, of Atlanta.

Senate.

The following bill was passed in the Senate yesterday morning:

Entitled an Act to prescribe a limit on the use of any bonds of railroad companies endorsed by this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That no bond or bonds, endorsed by this State by virtue of any act granting the credit of the State to any railroad company, shall be negotiated or disposed of by said company or any of its agents at less than ninety cents in the dollar in lawful money of the United States, or, if the bonds be specie-bonds, at less than ninety cents in the dollar in specie.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad company, its officers or agents, having or receiving the endorsements of the State upon its bonds, to hypothecate said bonds so as that they may become liable to be disposed of at less than ninety cents in the dollar of their nominal amount, or exchange them for other securities, or use them as a consideration or security for the purchase of material, or for the purpose of constructing the road, or in any other way so that the company shall not *bona fide* receive at least ninety cents in the dollar for every dollar called for by the face of said bonds.

SEC. 3. If any company shall use any bonds endorsed under any act granting State aid to said company, in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the proper authority for endorsing bonds, as provided by law, to refuse to endorse any other bonds of said company, and the endorsement of the State upon any bond or bonds, so used by said company, shall be utterly null and void in the hands of any person having notice of such use of said bonds; and any citizen of this State may be a party to proceeding to restrain any company, receiving said endorsement, from such illegal use of said bonds, on his making oath of the circumstances attending such misuse, and that he does, in good faith, believe that said company is using, or is about to use, any endorsed bonds in violation of this act, or of the act granting the endorsement.

SEC. 4. This act shall apply to all bonds endorsed by the State for any company whatever, the same to be endorsed by virtue of acts previously passed, *provided*, That any bonds endorsed by the state, under any future act, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, unless the General Assembly shall, by express law, provide otherwise.

SEC. 5. All laws militating against this act are hereby repealed.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, September 13, 1870.

The House met at the appointed hour.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, of Houston, the rules were suspended for the purpose of reading bills the second time.

Mr. Fitzpatrick raised the point of order that there was no quorum present, but agreed not to demand a call of the roll if the House would agree to do nothing but read bills.

This was agreed to, and a number of bills were read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

A motion was made, after a session of an hour and a half, to adjourn until 10 A. M. to-morrow, which motion prevailed.

A PROMINENT FIRM ARRAIGNED FOR VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCE.—Messrs. W. L. Tutt & Laird were yesterday arraigned, and fined in the Recorder's Court for violation of the city ordinance in regard to obstructing the sidewalk. They are doing such an extensive business in their medicines of late, that the goods packed and rolled on the sidewalk in front of their establishment, could not be moved by their drays as fast as they were placed there, and consequently the obstruction ensued. The goods consisted of Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills, Sarsaparilla, Eagle Bitters and other articles of his preparations now in demand, and widely used throughout the country. We presume that Messrs. Tutt & Laird were indignant at being arraigned for the violation in question. The advantage is on their side.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

NEW YORK

The Coming Election—Duty of the Democracy.

Editors Constitution: The success of the Democratic party in the coming election depends upon unity in counsel, and vigor in action. Without the first, the latter will be useless and fruitless. Much is said on the subject of a proper selection of candidates, and it is a matter of regret that there is so much contradictory opinion. All of us desire *success*, but how to secure it, is the important question. Unless wise and united counsels prevail, all will be lost.

I am induced to write, because of a late editorial in the Chronicle and Sentinel, and the very recent letter of Judge Stephens, in accepting the chairmanship of the State Democratic Committee.

The former thinks it best to nominate with reference to the existing 14th amendment, and advises the observance of that amendment, as it regards all offices; but does not think that the resolution of both houses of Congress an impediment in the way of the nominating of persons included under it. In other words he recommends the party to nominate no *one* for Congress who is disqualified under the 14th amendment, and to nominate any suitable person who is unable to take the test oath provided by Congress.

The latter (Judge Stephens) admitting it to be best to regard the disqualification for members of the Legislature, is strong in his convictions that *no* obstructions *ought* to interfere with our nominations for Congress. Now let us see what the obstructions are in *fact*.

First. We have the amendment declaring that no person who held office before the war, requiring him to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, *and* afterwards engaging in the "rebellion," shall be eligible to office, but Congress may relieve, etc.

Previous to this, both Houses of Congress resolved that, in addition to the usual oath, each member should be required to swear that he did not assist or aid in the "rebellion." The intuition is plain and the purpose obvious. Large numbers of our leading men are under these proscriptions—unlawful, unwise and atrocious, we all admit. Shall they be disregarded by *us now* at this, our first election? That is the question. The Chronicle and Sentinel thinks the constitutional disqualification should be respected, and the test oath *not*.

Judge Stephens discards *both*, and says we ought to send men to Congress who have the ability and courage to meet them and argue them. With the highest respect for both the gentlemen who advance these opinions, I beg leave to say that their counsels are not wise. If there was any hope of success by adopting this policy, all good men would approve it. All agree that corruptions in the State and dangers at Washington must, if possible, be arrested and averted. The government *must* be *reconstructed* and restored to the principles of its founders. To do this we must make no hazardous experiments. The first important thing to be accomplished is to *get in*: then our voices will become potential in favor of debauched liberty. Can we get in on either of the propositions for which these gentlemen contend? The Radicals are in power, with vast majorities in both houses of Congress. To say that the present Congress will admit any Democrat from the South without the removal of disabilities, or without the test oath, is simply ridiculous. We know that *any* Democrat will be rejected, if any sort of pretext can be got. They do not intend to loose their grasp on power. It is plain that if one applies for admission, though his disabilities are removed, the test oath will be applied—that is, provided he be a Democrat. There is no hope then for the *present Congress*. Shall we run the risk for the next Congress? It is *hoped* that the fall elections will result favorably for the friends of the constitution. All that we can say is, that we *hope* so. If our hopes should disappoint us, and the next House of Representatives be Radical, the door will be shut in our faces, and the rules of exclusion sternly applied. How or not better send men who can take the oath, as bitter as the pill is, or those whose disabilities have been removed, or those who have none, that the ranks of the true Democracy may be swelled at the opening of the new Congress? *I think so.*

But suppose that the next House of Representatives should have a Democratic majority, is it *sure* that they will disregard the fourteenth amendment, and let in those disqualified under it? While it is pretty certain that they would not exact the test oath, the presumption is, that they would not disregard the amended constitution. If, then, those who are to be elected from our party should be those who fall under the ban of these proscriptions, and be rejected, as they certainly will, it is an easy thing for Congress to say, as they have before said, your election is illegal and the minority candidate shall be seated. This as effectually secures the election of a Radical as if he had received a majority of the popular vote. Are we to learn nothing by the experience of Congress and the State Legislature on this subject?

The Democratic party now in Congress, who are in perfect accord with us on all questions of national politics—men who have shown a courage and devotion to principle never to be forgotten—have, in their published address to the South, *urged* upon us to send no one to Congress but those who can conform to the requirements of the party in power. They desire success—they want the government restored—but they see clearly that a contrary policy will be ruinous to the cause and suicidal to us. If it were possible for "courage and argument" to overleap these barriers, *they* could certainly see it. Our hopes are vain, if we expect to break down party walls and destroy a compact and well-organized party by sound views and *courage*. They are impervious to the bolts of argument and reason, when the life of the party and the NATION is in danger. But an additional reason is furnished in the late recommendation of our own Executive Committee. These men are a *fresh* selection by the convention—one large, able and *prudent* (our enemies being judges)—on the policy of nominating any candidate who is ineligible by "the amendment" or the resolution of Congress, they are pointed and explicit. This is the committee of whom Judge Stephens is chief. Can we secure unity and harmony with such divisions and differences? Coming as this does from the large majority of the committee, (not "informally")—for it seems to have been well weighed—their opinions and counsels ought to be respected and adopted. No party can stand and succeed with such diversity of opinion. Though we disagree with them and with our Democratic friends in Congress, for the sake of party, country and all that is dear to us, we ought to abide the decision. But it is said, that unless we choose our Representatives from this class, we will be *mis*-represented. Not necessarily. It is true, that it will be impossible to get such men as would be acceptable to the people, but the part of wisdom is to do the best we can under the circumstances, and wait patiently for the time to come when the statesmanship of the South *can* be heard and felt in the halls of Congress. All agree that we want a *true* man. In this emergency this quality is sufficient without regard to superior ability and statesmanship. Can such be found in all of our districts? I believe they can. It may not be possible to get them from the ranks of the professions, but if search is made, good and true anobtrusive men can be found who are under none of these disqualifications. But it is said that no one could secure the vote of the country who could or would take the test oath. True men, who can take this oath are scarce, I admit, but they can be found, and men too who are in hearty sympathy with our section, and who were so during our late struggle. While such can be found, I fear that in the scramble for office, there is no desire to find them.

The writer of this article is under all of these disqualifications, and writes in the interest of no one. He writes thoroughly imbued with a love for his section and our institutions, and with the firm conviction that the policy indicated is the wisest, safest and best.

GEORGIA.

HOPES OF MCMAHON'S RECOVERY.—Brussels dispatches give hopes of McMahon's recovery, as he has much improved within the past few days. It is stated that when he recovers he will publish the particulars of the campaign, which was conducted wholly by Napoleon.

☞ Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has withdrawn the offer of compromise which she made to the city authorities of New Orleans, and will now claim the full amount to which she considers herself entitled. Her claims amount to nearly $5,000,000, besides costs.

A New View About Mr. Stephens' Letter.

Editors Constitution: The letter of Hon. Linton Stephens has created quite a "sensation." The entire press of the State, and hosts of correspondents, from various standpoints, have been greatly exercised upon the subject. Among the latter, your correspondent has been included; but now a "second sober thought" presents itself and I convey the thought in the form of a query to you, Mr. Editor, and the Democratic press of Georgia, and it is this: Why this great ado about Mr. Stephens' letter? Is it the edict of some potentate, authoritatively declared, which the Democracy, as political vassals, are bound to obey? Not at all. And were Mr. Stephens clothed with such power extraordinary, he would be the last man in Georgia who would desire to enforce it.

Mr. S. is made President of the Democratic Executive Committee, and in his letter of acceptance expresses his individual idea as to the policy of the Democratic party in selecting candidates for the fall elections. That policy differs from the course recommended by Mr. Randall, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, as well as the almost universally expressed judgment of the press of Georgia and thousands of experienced and politic Democrats throughout the State. These suggestions have been before the press and people of Georgia. They have not only settled down upon a policy, but are acting upon it, and that policy is to nominate for Congress, or either branch of the State Legislature, no man who is ineligible if elected. That this policy is the correct one, a few months only are necessary to develop.

Then, Mr. Editor, my suggestion is this: Let every Democratic editor in Georgia plant at the head of his editorial column the words, "Let Democrats nominate no man for office who is ineligible." Of course his availability as a candidate, and efficiency when elected, are to be considered. Do this and the programme is complete. No meeting of the Executive Committee is needed, nor any theoretical differences of party policy need harmonizing so long as practically those differences exist only on paper. The suggestion of Mr. Stephens comes too late even to disturb the settled policy throughout the State. Nor will that policy be disturbed, and, so sure as carried out the days of this miserable, presumptious mis-representation both in Congress and the State Legislature, are numbered; and the polititical deliverance of Georgia will be sung to the tune of fifty thousand majority in November next—music that will gladden the heart once more of noble old Georgia; but which will fall like a funeral dirge upon the ears of those miserable, straggling vampires that have been preying upon the public treasury for the last two or three years, and who will be driven out from the places they have so long dishonored, and with their ill-gotten gain, "the people's money," may, perhaps, for the first time, obtain a "local habitation" in Georgia or elsewhere.

THOMAS.

Atlanta, September 13, 1870.

Georgia News.

Macon is rejoicing over the advent of the Gypsies.

The Superior Court is in session in the counties of Clayton and Butts.

General Daniels' house, in West Griffin, was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

Captain D. P. Smith is suggested as a candidate for Representative from DeKalb county.

The new Jewish Synagogue in Augusta will be dedicated about the middle of October, by Dr. I. M. Wise.

Trains will be running over the whole of the Macon and Augusta Road by the 1st of October, if the weather should continue favorable.

A mortgage executed July 1, 1868, by the South Carolina Railroad to the State of South Carolina, protecting the bonds of said corporation guaranteed by the State, was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Richmond county, the revenue stamps upon which amounted to $3,001.

Taylor Barlow, the negro who is said to have been a party to the murder of old man McClusky, of Butts county, was caught in Alabama. He was brought to Jackson by Mr. Frank Flint, and doubtless will be tried at Jackson during the sitting of the present court. His running away at the time is *prima facia* evidence of his guilt. Besides, he has made confessions that are sufficient to convict him.

The appraisers appointed to assess the damage sustained by Mr. Bonner, for the right of way for the Air-Line Railroad through the tract of land known as the Limestone Spring place, near Gainesville, after viewing the line of road through the same, decided that the tract of land was not damaged, but greatly enhanced in value, and awarded that Mr. Bonner pay the costs.

The Savannah News of the 12th says: One of our steamers left on Saturday for New York with a moderate complement of cotton and A. L. Harris, of Atlanta, as a deck load. We should think, in bad weather, an overload would be dangerous. Should there be heavy weather, like old Dutch skippers used to pour oil to calm the sea, Harris might be lowered overboard for a while.

Mr. R. J. Wynn, of Putnam county, sued the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company for the homicide of his wife, placing the damages at twenty thousand dollars. The case was called up on Tuesday, the first day of the adjourned term of Morgan Court, in session last week at Madison. The counsel for the defense demurred on the ground that a husband could not recover damages for the killing of his wife, which, after being ably argued by both sides, his Honor Judge Robinson overruled the demurrer. After hearing the testimony, the case was argued by Judge Reese and Colonel Lawson for the plaintiff, and Colonels Billups and Foster for the defense. The Jury, after an absence of about an hour, gave a verdict for seven thousand dollars damages. It seems that the deceased lady was in 1860 travelling in her carriage accompanied by a son and daughter, and when at a point about three miles above Madison, a train of cars (called the pay train) passed over that part of the road, without blowing the engine whistle at the crossing which was not very far distant from this point. On the approach of the train, the mules becoming frightened, Mrs. Wynn revolved to get out of the carriage. In doing so she fell and received a severe contusion of the brain, from which death resulted to her in about a week.

ATLANTA, September 13, 1870.

Editors Constitution: A friend called my attention to a poetical squib published in your paper of this afternoon, over the signature of "Atticus," charging me with plagiarism.

Attacking, as it did, to one whose memory I hold sacred, I was shocked beyond measure at the gross indelicacy of soul that prompted its publication on the part of the author, and felt as if I were stabbed in the dark by you, my professed friends. The chief triumph of the squib is its unrelieved venom, and its sole object, I believe, was, in behalf of some other candidate, to defeat my nomination in the pending canvass.

By way of reply to the charge, I have this to say: that the half dozen coincidating lines of my long article *are* the reproduction of a beautiful sentiment of Mr. Dickens, in his touching narration of the death of Little Nell. The *sentiment*, though foreign to the base soul of "Atticus," is common to every cultivated heart, and my fond memory turning to the death-bed of that poor little angelic wanderer, I felt convicted of their appropriateness to the subject of my sketch. I was and am perfectly willing that Mr. Dickens should wear the credit of the verbiage—may, supported by the opinion of gentlemen of fine literary taste, I challenge a comparison between those concluding sentences and my own, preceding; but I did not use quotation marks, because the nature of the article required the most delicate tact, and I feared the propriety of this comparison, in the minds of her near friends, between the poor little wandering outcast Nell, and the subject of the sketch.

Oh! it pains me exceedingly, it harrows up my feelings, thus to be forced into controversy upon this subject.

If the desire of "Atticus" was to startle and shock the finest sentiments of the human heart, by an unblushing display of inborn malice and blunt sensibilities, most admirably has he succeeded; but if his object was to advance a political friend in his candidacy for the lower House from this county by injuring me, I appeal to the manly sentiment and just judgment of an enlightened public to say whether or not his cowardly attempt has not recoiled.

I have been furnished the original manuscript of "Atticus" and the note acknowledging it penned by —, a boy whom I do not believe capable, either by reason of baseness of soul or strength of mind, of composing the article. Used as a tool by more designing persons and at the same time the son of a gentleman whom I have always regarded as a friend and a man of high-toned honor, I will not mention his name, but I desire to call that boy's attention, by way of caution, to the remark of an eminent Statesman on a certain occasion:

"I turn with infinite loathing from the base-born wretch who, hyena-like, drags forth the remains of buried innocence to feed his sparkling appetite."

I regret, indeed, that the friends of any gentleman should consider my candidacy so formidable as to force them to resort to such expedients.

SIDNEY DELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., September 13.—General P. M. B. Young was nominated today, by acclamation, for the 41st and 42d Congress.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Revenue to-day only $203,000.

There is still considerable anxiety in Radical circles regarding the result in Maine. No news since this morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Bienville, from Havana, is quarantined. The board of health report yellow fever on board.

Seven vessels, all from Cuban infected ports, are at quarantine.

A special to the Tribune from Florence says:

Cordobna commands the troops on the Roman frontier. He proclaims to the Roman people that he brings peace not war.

Troops marching Romeward were received enthusiastically.

The garrison at Montefiscone withdrew before the Italian advance without resistance.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Dr. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Health, publishes a card, in which he says: "To business men and others who contemplate visiting New Orleans, I would say that from present appearances there is no reason why they cannot come now with as much security as at any time during the year. The mortality in this city, since July 1st, has been less than that of any other city of the State in proportion to population. There is no occasion for the alarming and exaggerated reports which have been circulated concerning the health of our city.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 13.—It is said that the main body of the Prussians reached a point within twenty-eight miles of Paris yesterday afternoon.

The enemy are at Meux Sagny and Mehun.

The Journal Des Debats has a long editorial upholding the patriotism of Thiers.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 13.—Count Bernstauff, the Prussian Ambassador, has been in conversation with Earl Granville, at Willmar Castle, since Saturday. Both came to London to-day.

Thiers and Granville are now (at 3 30 P. M.) consulting at the French Embassy.

It is rumored on the streets that Metz surrendered unconditionally. The Prussian Embassy credits the rumor, but has no official advices.

The Morning Post, speaking semi-officially, says the neutral powers have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities.

Bancroft is making no further efforts towards mediation.

Owing to the unsatisfactory mail arrangements, bills from America are constantly protested; letters of advice, coming by slower vessels, arrive too late.

The Times says; "If the terms proposed by Thiers are at all reasonable England will back them."

China advices through Prussia are unfavorable. The Chinese are preparing for war.

Further outrages have been committed on the missionaries.

The ship that was wrecked on Goodwin Lands is still unidentified. It is lettered "Ozen" on the stern. Tobacco casks marked "G" in a diamond and the letter "H" underneath, was evidently from an American port.

Bismarck's official report to the King, dated the 2d, describes an interview with Napoleon, and said he wanted better terms of capitulation than the Germans offered. Bismarck refused to discuss the subject, as it was a military question, but was willing to discuss the terms of peace.

The Emperor replied, as a prisoner, such discussion was impossible, but referred Bismarck to the Government at Paris.

Bismarck replied that the situation at Paris offered no entering point for peace overtures. The Emperor proposed that the French army be allowed to pass into Belgium, there to surrender, which was refused. The Emperor stated that he deplored the horrors of war, but had yielded to public opinion in declaring war. The Emperor was not allowdd to see the King until the capitulation was complete.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, September 13.—The Italians are enthusiastically welcomed in the Papal States.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 13.—The Minister of the Interior and staff have reached Tours. The passes were countersigned by all the members of the Ministry.

A position has just been discovered at Seneres, commanding the Seine and a portion of Paris, and is being rapidly fortified.

Count DeChamberd exhorts the resistance of the invasion as the duty of all Frenchmen.

Nousouty's cavalry escaped marvellously from Sedan and arrived in Paris.

Portugal has recognized the new French Republic.

American suburban residents are advised to remain in their houses and raise the national flag.

Russian opposition to dismemberment, it is decided, will propose a Congress to settle the terms of peace.

MARSEILLAISE, September 13.—Bands of Spanish volunteers to the French service are marching through the city, carrying French-Spanish flags.

TOURS, September 13.—Arrangements to to receive diplomats have been discontinued. The Minister of Foreign Affairs deciding to remain in Paris, the diplomats will also remain.

The people here are impressed with the favor of the American government, and are anxious to testify their gratitude through Washburne for prompt recognition.

There was an imposing demonstration at Marseillaise yesterday in honor of the United States. Twenty thousand people were before the American Consulate. Esquiros presented an address, and speeches were made, and bands played the national French and American airs.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 14.—Communication between Brussels and Paris is now open via Dosai and Quierrani.

The Prussians were at Provins, in the department of the Seine et Marne on Monday at noon. They were also at Savat Tracy and Carl Point, in the department of Oise.

The chances for the successful defense of Paris are thought to be increasing hourly.

The Independence Belge says the policy of the American Government occasions no surprise, considering the intimacy between Bancroft and Bismarck. It is denied, however, at Berlin, that Bancroft has made any representations in favor of mediation.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, discussing Thiers' mission, hopes he will carry home the conditions of a favorable peace. He must sacrifice many prejudices and obsolete ideas.

He will then set France a great example and make his own influence more powerful than ever.

The American Consul at Havre was installed enthusiastically.

Paris is greatly excited over American mediation.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, September 13.—The Pope has ordered a cessation of resistance to Italian occupation.

De Mallaret, the French ambassador to Italy, is recalled.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, September 13.—Prussia, it is stated, has formally ratified the intention of Bavaria to annex a portion of France as a military frontier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—LOST, A LARGE SIZE SILVER-MOUNTED PISTOL, made by Smith & Wesson. The person returning it will be rewarded. A. A. BRADLEY.
september14 1t

☞ THE REASON WHY TICKETS sell so rapidly in H. K. HICKS & CO.'S GRAND RAFFLE AND SALE, is because the people are satisfied that it is no humbug, and that the property is just what it is represented to be.

Every man, woman and child in the whole country ought to secure a TICKET AT ONCE, for this great opportunity to secure a little fortune FOR ONE DOLLAR will soon close. We feel confident, with a little energy, all the tickets will be sold by the time specified.

"Do not trifle with the fickle goddess,
But secure her favors while you may."

Remember, your money is deposited, and will be returned if the Raffle does not come off.

The Drawing will take place under the Supervision of six sworn Commissioners.

Send in your orders, at once, to
H. K. HICKS & CO.,
sep14 dim Calhoun, Ga.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES.—ALL Obituary Notices will be charged at the rate of TWO CENTS A WORD. Cash must accompany the notices. aug24 dtf

☞ IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN the way of a CARRIAGE, BUGGY or PLANTATION WAGON, call on DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, at McDaniel's Warehouse. They have the largest stock in the city, and are selling very cheap. sep8-c61

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A Good Bread Baker.

STEADY SITUATION FOR A SOBER MAN.

Apply to PECHNER BROS.,
sep14 1t West Point, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

JOHNSON PROPERTY ON STATE RAILROAD.

REMEMBER the sale of the Johnson Property Thursday, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P M These eleven lots lie well, and are very desirable for residence lots, close to L. Dean and the Third Baptist Church. See plats and posters.

G. W. ADAIR,
sep14-d1t Real Estate Agent,
No. 38 Alabama Street.

ARE YOU BUILDING A HOUSE?

SAVE from $5 to $6 for windows by putting in our

Sash Balances.

We do away with the necessity for weights, cogs or springs.

Durability, Simplicity and Economy

Are accomplished, and in beautiful harmony. A working model will be found with Messrs. Tommey & Stewart, and with T. C. & R. M. Clarke, who will receive orders for
sep14 d1w J. C. CRIGLER & CO.

Wanted to Rent,

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—without Board—suitable for two single gentlemen, central location. Private family preferred. Address for (3) three days J. W. T.,
sep13 4t Box 40, Post Office.

GEORGIA, Gwinnett County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, September 12, 1870.

JEPTHA J. TURMAN has applied for exemption of personalty, and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock A.M., on the 26th day of September, 1870, at my office, this September 12, 1870.

JAMES T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
sep14-d15aw2t Printers fee $3

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.

MRS. HARLOW will open her School for young ladies and children, September 19th. The usual course of instruction in English, with French, Vocal and Instrumental Music on Piano and Guitar. A limited number of pupils can be accommodated in her family, combining home with educational advantages.

References—C. Whitehead, Esq., Dr. Crawford, Colonel Glenn, Colonel Howell, Atlanta; Judge Hook, Dr. J. B. Walker, Augusta; Geo. W. Lamar, Esq., Savannah.

Apply at her residence on Pryor street, near Garnett, between 8 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M.
sep13-d3w

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire BOARD, for two or three months, from about the 20th instant, in a good location, well furnished room, or sitting room and bed room, with good but plain table. Terms liberal for a desirable place. Address Box 594 P. O., giving full part culars, regarding location, terms etc. sep13 d3t

Vegetable Garden to Rent.

THE LAWSHE GARDEN in the western part of the city, for the next year, with RESIDENCE. Possession given at any time.

Apply to Dr. R. J. BOACH,
Trustee.
sep11-dtf Corner Whitehall and Peters Sts.

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, CRABS, ETC.

I AM now prepared to furnish my former customers, throughout the State, with FRESH FISH, of all kinds, OYSTERS, CRABS, etc.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

sep11-d1m A. S. ALLEN, Savannah, Ga.

BACON HOUSE,

Lexington, Georgia,

JOHN W. BACON.....Proprietor.

A REGULAR TWO-HORSE HACK will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Georgia.
sep11-dtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

TWO very desirable pieces of City Property, consisting of ONE HOUSE and LOT on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets; house contains eight rooms and has a large garden. Also, one beautiful BUILDING LOT, unimproved, about three acres, on Stephens and Richardson streets, adjoining the property of D. G. McDaniel and A. W. Mitchell. Also, one of the finest PLANTATIONS in Spalding county, Georgia, containing 225 acres, six miles from Griffin. Apply to GEO. SCHAEFER, at the Warehouse, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, formerly occupied by McDaniel, Strong & Co. sep7-d1m

☞ $6,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR!

$30,000 WORTH OF

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Personal Property to be

RAFFLED

For, at Calhoun, Georgia,

OCTOBER 24th, 1870.

EVERY TICKET GUARANTEED A PRIZE.

Raffle Conducted by Six Sworn Commissioners.

AGENTS WANTED—To whom a liberal commission will be given.

REFERENCES—Colonel W. H. Dabney, Atlanta, Georgia, or County Officers.

Send for Circulars, Tickets, etc. to
H. K. HICKS & CO.,
September 11, 1870—d1m Managing Agents,
Calhoun, Ga.

PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE,

SITUATED in southern part of Henry county, Georgia, twenty miles from Griffin. Plantation containing seven hundred acres land; good improvements, with, also, a

MERCHANT MILL, SAW MILL,

—AND—

COTTON GIN,

All now and in successful operation, situated on a creek running through the land, with fine water power, and water sufficient. A good bargain can be had. For particulars address
W. K. HENRY & BRO.,
sep11-d3t Peakville,
Henry county, Georgia.

$5 REWARD

WILL be paid for the recovery of a MALE CANARY BIRD, solid color, with black spot on the latside of head, stolen from the residence of John Glenn, corner Ivy and Wheat Streets, yesterday, about 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. C. JOHNSON,
sep10-d3t Georgia Railroad Depot.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

I HAVE Two hundred thousand good average Bricks, at my yard in West End, which I will sell reasonably, for cash, if called for soon.
aug30-d1t JULIUS GLATZ.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD!

GRINDERS AND GRINDERS

—OF—

Strictly Pure White Lead, DRY WHITE LEAD,

—AND—

RED LEAD And Litharge,

W. H. PULSIFER, President.

Office and Factory: Cor. Cass and Second Streets, St. Louis.

The Strictly Pure WHITE LEAD Manufactured by this Company is not excelled in Whiteness or Fineness by any in the World.

Linseed, Castor and Cotton Seed Oils.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by
REDWINE & FOX,
sep13-d3m Druggists, Atlanta, Georgia.

Planters, Look to Your Interest!

BUY ONLY THE BEST!

THE DIXIE PLOW

HAS met with immense success. Hundreds are sold yearly to Planters all over the country. THE DIXIE PLOW has distanced all others in competition, and stands unrivalled for durability, lightness, easy running and adjustibility. Try it. Sold by
W. W. PARKER, General Agent,
sep13-d3m Macon, Georg

The Daily Constitution.

Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Index to New Advertisements.

Johnson Property for Sale To morrow—G. W. Adair.

Patent Sash Balance—Tommey & Stewart.

Exemption Personalty of J. J. Turman—7, 7, Lumpkin.

Wanted to Rent—J. W. T., Box 40.

THE Skating Rink is open daily. Those skatorially inclined will please notice the fact.

WE learn that the proposed entertainment at DeGive's Opera House, for the benefit of the Soup House, has been postponed.

ALEXANDER WHALING, a whaling popular man, and the live Agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, is in the city.

HENRY MOORE, Esq., of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, and Judge D. A. Vason are in the city and stopping at Mrs. Overby's.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Esq., was unanimously nominated, yesterday, by the Democratic Convention at Cartersville, for Senator from the 43d district.

WE learn that another broom factory will soon be put in operation in this city. Why not offer a special premium for the best Atlanta-made broom?

THERE are many ugly rumors afloat about the State Road. Democrats and Conservatives should not be absent from their posts a single moment.

TWO young friends of ours recently went to New York via Charleston. While at sea, they were affected with three kinds of sickness—homesickness, love and sea. Which excited the worst influence upon them, they were at a loss to determine.

SENATOR MERRILL'S election for members of the General Assembly is proposed to be held two days after Christmas, when people are "merry with wine." The people's election for members of Congress and of the Legislature comes off on the 8th of November.

WE learn that it is highly probable that Enoch Steadman, Esq., will be nominated for Senator from the 27th district. He is a christian and patriotic gentleman, and in the event of his nomination, we congratulate the Senate upon securing a member that will reflect credit upon the General Assembly and the glorious old commonwealth.

IT is suggested, that as the State Fair, in October, will call together here a large number of people—among whom will be men of all denominations, thoroughly interested in the great cause of sabbath school, that a convention be called during the fair for consultation as to the wants of that cause in Georgia, and the best measures to be adopted to meet those wants. What say our friends? We are in for it with all our soul.

WE trust that the House of Representatives will pass the Senate bill to prevent the running of trains on the Sabbath day without a dissenting voice. Too plea that you cannot legislate morals or religion into the people, though true, is not applicable to this case. The thief, the robber, the murderer, the false-swearer, might with equal propriety urge the same plea against the passage of penal laws against theft, robbery, murder and false-swearing. All law, we are taught by the best legal authorities, is based upon the divine law, atheists and despisers of religion may ridicule laws restraining people from violating law, either in the public press or in the General Assembly, but the sober sense of an intelligent, virtuous and upright people will put their seal of condemnation upon such conduct.

THE OLD CAPITOL.—*Editors Constitution:* The recent act of the Legislature fixed the capitol of the State in Atlanta. We presume no one desires to disturb that act of the Legislature. But there remains that which will become a gangrenous sore, which hereafter may disturb State politics. I mean the rights of citizens of Milledgeville and Baldwin county acquired in the implied promises of the State Government in the purchase of their property. The question is, can this be healed and the whole matter adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties? I think it can. I learn that the citizens of Baldwin county and of Middle Georgia will be content with and acquiesce in the recent act of the Legislature, and cease from all further agitation of the question, upon condition that the General Assembly will donate the old capitol, Governor's mansions, penitentiary and all the ground owned by the State in and near Milledgeville, (except so much as may be necessary for the asylum for the insane,) to a board of trustees, who shall hold the same, to be used for an Agricultural College. The endowment of professorships of this college will be made by the citizens of Baldwin and adjacent counties of Middle Georgia, without calling for one dollar of aid from the Treasury of the State. Would it not be a wise and generous policy on the part of Fulton county and North Georgia to unite with Middle Georgia upon this basis, and thus settle forever the capitol question?

RICHMOND.

A GOOD BILL.—Senator Wooten has introduced in the Senate a bill entitled an Act to prescribe the practice in cases of injunctions and other extraordinary remedies in equity, and the manner of taking judgment on the same to the Supreme Court.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That in all cases of application for injunction, the judge to whom it is presented shall, before granting an or ler for the same, cause sufficient notice of the application to be given to the party sought to be enjoined of the time and place when he will hear the motion; and no order for such injunction shall be granted until such party can be heard, unless it is manifest to such Judge from the sworn allegations in the bill or the affidavit of a competent person that the injury apprehended will be done if an immediate remedy is not afforded when he may grant instanter an order restraining the party complained of, until the hearing or the further order of the Court Which, restraining order shall have all the force of an injunction until modified or remedied by the Court.

Sec 2 That when said hearing shall take place in conformity to the rules of law now existing for granting and dissolving injunctions, the judge, before whom said hearing takes place, may grant or refuse said injunction on the terms the law now requires.

And either party may have writ of error to the Supreme Court from such decisions upon complying with the law appertaining to the same.

But no such writ of error or other proceeding for the obtainment of the same, shall have the effect to establish or deny any injunction independently of the order of such judge, who shall, on reading the decision, or in granting the writ of error, make such order and require such bond as may be necessary to preserve and protect the rights of the parties until the judgment of the Supreme Court can be had thereon, and which he shall do as well in cases of refusal as of granting.

Sec 3. That the bill of exceptions in such cases shall be tendered and signed within ten days from the rendition of the decision, and the opposite party be served within five days from such signing with such bill of exception, and the clerk shall, within five days from such service, make out a transcript of the records, and transmit the same immediately to the Supreme Court then in session, and if not in session, then to the very next session, and its arrival by the first day of the term, or at any time thereafter during the term, shall be sufficient to cause a hearing. If said record being returned to a court then in session should fail, after legal diligence, to arrive in time for a hearing before the adjournment, then it stands over until the next term.

Sec. 4. That upon the receipt of all such cases by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, he shall place them distinctly on the dock t of the circuit to which it belongs; but at the request of either party the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hear said cases without delay and without respect to the order of Circuit, or their order in the Circuit, unless said Judges adopt some more speedy and systematic hearing of such cases in compliance with the spirit of this act, giving them precedence

Sec. 5. That when judgments are rendered in such cases, the Judges of the Superior Courts are hereby clothed with the power to give immediate effect to such, either in term or vacation.

Sec 6 That the provisions aforesaid apply to applications for the appointment of receivers, or other extraordinary remedy in equity, and must be observed to the extent applicable.

Sec. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

☞ Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, got into a fisticuff with a 15th amendment. a few days ago, and had his face badly battered out of shape in consequence.

☞ Some Western towns are employing female clergymen in self-defence, as they never run away with the girls in the congregation. But it is well enough to look out for 'em, or the men may get slipped with.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Gold very dull at 18⅝@18⅞. Money easy at 4@6. Sterling very dull. Government dull but dull. Southerns opened dull with a decline in Virginias, and closed dull but without material change. Virginias 63; new 66.

Cotton weak; sales 1400; uplands 19¾. Flour, state and western unchanged; southern unchanged. Wheat 1@2 lower; winter red and amber western 1 26@1 27; white southern 1 32@1 50. Corn opened 1 better, but closed heavy, with the advance lost. Mess Pork quiet at 26 87½@27 00. Lard, kettle 16@16¾. Whisky lower at 88@89. Groceries and Navals firm. Freights heavy.

LATER.—Dullness continues, and the market is devoid of interesting features. Prime discount 7@9. The rumor that hopes of peace are abandoned stiffened gold to 18⅝@18, but closed very dull. 1892, 13⅞; 64's 11¾; 65's 11⅞; new 10½; 67's 62; 68's 10½; 80s 63½; Tennessee 62½; new 68½. Louisiana 71; new 54; Levees 72; 6's 86; Alabamas 101; 5's 70; Georgias 83; 7's 90; North Carolinas 50¾; new 29; South Carolinas 80; new 68.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—Flour dull, Wheat steady. Corn scarce; white 90@93; yellow 85@90. Provisions active. Whisky unchanged.

Cotton sales 50 bales; receipts 205; stock 995; middlings 19½; market firmer but not higher.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—Flour dull; family 5 25@5 50. Corn dull at 68@70.—Whisky nominally 88. Pork 26 25@26 50. Lard 15. Bacon dull and easier; shoulders 14½; clear sides 18¾.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—Bagging steady. Hopes no supply. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn, mixed 67@68. Whisky 89. Pork heavy at 27 00. Bacon, shoulders 14½; clear sides 18¾. Lard quiet.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—Bagging very firm at 29@30. Flour quiet; extra family family 5 25. Corn nominally unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork 27 00. Bacon, shoulders 14½; clear sides 18¾. Lard 16¾. Whisky 88@89.

BOSTON, September 13.—Cotton sales 400 bales; receipts 55; stock 3,000; middlings 20½; market quiet.

GALVESTON, September 13.—Cotton sales 115 bales; receipts 125; stock 4,814; good ordinary 15; demand fair.

CHARLESTON, September 13.—Cotton sales 200 bales; net receipts 622; stock 1,486; middlings 17½; demand fair.

AUGUSTA, September 13.—Cotton active; middlings 17½; sales 614; receipts 417.

MOBILE, September 13.—Cotton sales 250 stock 1,025; middlings 17⅛; market firmer but not higher.

SAVANNAH, September 13.—Cotton sales 400 bales; net receipts 527; exports, coastwise 7; stock 362; middling 17⅜; market active.

NORFOLK, September 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17¼; net receipts 83; stock 287; sales 30; exports coastwise 400.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Cotton sales 875 bales; net receipts 1,043; coastwise 23; total 1,066; stock 1,5543; middlings 17¾; market quiet and steady.

Flour firm; superfine 5 50; double 6 50; treble 7 75@7 00. Corn, mixed 85; white 87½@95. Oats, St. Louis 58@60; Galena 60@62. Bran 1 10. Hay firmer; prime 27 00. Pork dull and lower; mess 23 50. Bacon, jobbing, 15½@18@19½; sugar-cured hams 24. Lard, tierce 17¼@17¾; refined 17½@18¼; kegs held at 20. Sugar dull; prime 13. Molasses—city refined 59@75. Whisky 90al 02½. Coffee—prime 17¼. Sterling 2½. Sight ⅜ premium. Gold 18⅜.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—Evening—Cotton firm; uplands 9¾; Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000; speculation and export 3,000. Turpentine 33-6d.

LONDON, September 13—Evening—Consols 92¼. Bonds 90.

Local and Business Notices.

As we have our store to give up, we will sell, Wednesday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock, the fixtures, consisting of 2 counters and shelving, the awning, and lot of lumber, gas-piping and fixtures, and all other goods left on hand, too numerous to mention.

sep14-d1t CRISOLM, SMITH & Co.

OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.—Mr. C. C. Rankin, of Georgia, the agent for Goodrich, Wineman & Co.'s "Old Carolina Bitters," has given us a bottle of this tonic. It is very fine and is fully up to what is claimed for it. We can cheerfully recommend it.

sep14

MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—Mr. M. L. Houts, the agent for Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial, has kindly placed on our table a bottle of this cordial. It is an admirable medicated tonic, and deserves patronage for its merit.

sep14

$5,000.—A gentleman from a neighboring city, of practical business experience, will invest this amount with his services in a legitimate and paying business. All communications confidential, and the best references given. Address K. T. T., Atlanta.

sep13-d2t

"BARRETT'S Hair Restorative.

"BARRETT'S" imparts new life.

"BARRETT'S" strengthens the hair.

"BARRETT'S" is celebrated.

"BARRETT'S" warranted, "Barrett's" warranted. sep13-d1w.

THE United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky., is within two blocks of the Central Market and the Skating Rink. sep13-d1w.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL on Wednesday night, 14th instant, at early candlelight, of those opposed to the sale, gift, or squandering of the railroad grounds, in the center of this city.

All who are opposed to the contemplated grab of $400 000 worth of property, and the shutting up and blotting out of the railroad park, in the center of this large and growing city, to the great detriment and wrong of the property holders and citizens of this city and the great detriment and wrong of the entire railroad interests of the State, and through those interests the wrong of the entire people of the State, are earnestly requested to meet at the City Hall, on Wednesday night, the 14th, at early candle-light, to consider and adopt such measures as may be necessary and proper to thwart this outrage and grab-game:

McNaught, Ormond & Co., P. and G. T. Dead & Co., T. J. Hightower & Co., M. G. Dobbins, A. K. Seago, A. Austell, J. A. Hayden, M. C. Blanchard, S. B. Hoyt, Er Lawshe, T. Gilbert, W. A. Haynes, W. L. Banks, E. E. Rawson, E. P. Chamberlin, C. E. Boynton, J. Norcross. sep13-3t.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The place to buy good Furniture *low* for cash is at Rondeau & Co.'s, 15 Decatur street.

sept11-d1w

WANTED.—A first-class Prescription Clerk—unmarried, and of good moral character. None need apply unless well qualified and of long experience in a good drug house. Address key-box No. 3. Atlanta, Georgia. sept11-d1w

GIVE us a call before purchasing your Furniture, and you will *save money*.

RONDEAU & CO.,
sept11-d1w 15 Decatur street.

WE have a large and full stock of Furniture, which we are offering *remarkably low*.

RONDEAU & Co.,
sept11-d1w 15 Decatur street.

ON and after Tuesday next, free dances will be given on Tuesday and Friday nights at the King House, at Stone Mountain. July9-dtf

If you want Window Glass, Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, or anything in the paint line, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

Go to Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, for anything you want in the drug line. You will get it cheaper than at any other house in the city. july10-dly

FORTY Barrels Cherry Brandy just received at Kenny's Chicago Ale Depot, on Pryor street. july6-dtf

Go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery. july10-dly

If you want White Rock Potash, Concentrated Lye, Cheap Soap, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

If you want Rosadalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Resolvent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

A FAIR WARNING.—As the 20th instant is the last day for collecting city tax, and there are quite a number that have neglected to attend to the payment, I hereby warn all for the last time that after the above named day, executions will be issued against all delinquents. Come up forthwith and settle and save the extra cost.

FRANK T. RYAN,
sep12-d2t. Tax Collector.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—A general order for Sozodont. In the teeth of all opposition it has become the supreme dentrifice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleaned daily with Sozodont. Quillaj, the bark of the Chilian Soap Tree, an article which possesses cleaning properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentrifice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE." handy about the house, mends everything. sep12-d1w.

THE GRAND SURPRISE!—The gray-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the article in question, and is free from any sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. sep13-deod1w.

THE ARGUMENT OF FACTS.—With the consent of the parties concerned, the following facts are made public: On the 23d of October last, Levi M. Phillips, civil engineer, residing in Harlem, was suffering from an obstinate and severe bilious affection, accompanied by great bodily weakness and utter loss of appetite. In compliance with the wish of a friend, (Mr. J. S. Latrobe, of 49 Amity Place, New York,) Mr. Phillips commenced taking Plantation Bitters. He had no faith, he said, but would "make the experiment." We give the result, as related by Mr. P. himself, at 53 Park Place, on the 30th of November. "I met Latrobe the other day in a restaurant," said he, and told him that the preparation saved my life. I say so now. I weigh fourteen pounds more than I did five weeks ago, am quite well, and as to eating—well, ask me to dinner and you'll see." Facts like these are worth a thousand assertions, and Mr. Phillips and his friend are at all times ready to indorse them.

"There is but one opinion in regard to SEA MOSS FARINE. All speak in its praise, and all like it. It is found to be a great favorite with all classes of our people, and will prove a great blessing to the poor. It is very cheap, and will go a long way." sep13-deod1w&wlt. [*Home Journal.*

A TAINTED ATMOSPHERE.—Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise from the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic diseases. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Pre-eminent among the restoratives of this class, and indeed foremost among the remedial and preventative medicines of modern times, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is co-extensive with the Western Hemisphere; it has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the weak and emaciated, the desponding, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute. sep13-deod1w&wlt.

"It's mity curis," said Mrs. Partington to Ike, while reading about the impending war in Europe, "that the Hollenhorn grates sich an ade in Yurrup, whew it's sich a common disease among the cattle in Ameriky." The old lady having delivered herself of the above, took a dose of Lippman's Great German Bitters to cheer her depressed spirits and resumed her knitting.

Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. For sale by B. F. Wyly, A. J. West & Co., Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga. aug24-d&wtf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—George Cook & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. The largest house in the Southern States. Mr. Wm. M. Shackleford, an experienced gentlemen, superintends the Musical Department. Professional and Amateur Musicians will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Everything pertaining to the "Art Melodious," to be found here. Special attention paid to Tuning Pianos.

GEORGE COOK & Co.,
aug24-dly Marietta street.

HAVE you a Cough? Have you Bronchitis? Have you Asthma? Have you Spitting of Blood? Have you Night Sweats? Have you Con-sumption? Have you any disease of the throat or lungs? For the cure of any of these complaints, use Globe Flower Cough Syrup. It has made some of the most wonderful cures recorded in Medical Science, even when the patients were considered in the last stages of consumption. *Nil desperandum.*

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & Co.

sept3-tf

IF you want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-dly

PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.—Parties in want of any of the popular patent medicines of the day, will find it to their interest to call on Bradfield & Co., Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., next door to Colonel Mark W. Johnsons's. july10-dtf

IF you want pure Drugs go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store on Broad street. july10-dly

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S Grain Drill and Guano Distributor,

WITH GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT.

CATALOGUE and price list mailed free to applicants. Please address

SAMUEL A ECHOLS,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Broad street, (by the bridge) Atlanta.
aug31-dtf

House and Lot for Sale.

TEN minutes walk from Car Shed. Apply to

J. H. GAVAN,
aug23-dtf No. 13 Broad Street,
Cincinnati Ale Depot.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

I AM prepared to furnish, at short notice, from 50 to 100 cords

GOOD SOUND WOOD.

Per week, at the lowest market price. Parties wishing wood cut leave their orders at Messrs. STROMAN & HILLS, Gate City Saloon, Atlanta, Georgia. A. B. GRADY,
sept3-3m Grady ville, Georgia.

CANCER! CANCER!

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK,

Of Madison, Georgia,

Makes a specialty of treating all persons afflicted with

CANCERS, SCROFULA,

Indolent, Ulcers, etc., etc.

HE has successfully treated CANCERS for the past *Seventeen Years*, without the use of the knife or any harmful agent. He is happy to refer those afflicted to the following gentlemen of person whom have been cured by his treatment. They speak for themselves. The question will be asked who is Dr. Hitchcock? To all such I will answer that I was born and raised in Georgia. For all of which I *feel proud*. I am permanently located in Madison, Georgia

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK: It gives me pleasure to give my testimony in regard to the wonderful effects of your Vegetable Cancer Plaster. About five years ago I became afflicted with Cancer, just above my right breast. From that time to August 1st, 1868, I had as many as ten or twelve Physicians to examine and prescribe for it, but all proved of no avail. I called on you about the first of August, 1868, and put myself under your treatment. I am happy to say that your Plaster removed the Cancer, and I am now entirely well. I cheerfully give this certificate, as I feel the person suffering, to you for the cure, I do it for the benefit of all such as may be afflicted with this terrible malady.

FRANCIS A CALLOWAY.

Rutledge, Ga. June 1, 1870
Tested by Dr. J. F. JACKSON,
Dr. J. J. MONTGOMERY.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK: I do hereby certify that I have had a Cancer on my nostril or nay jaw for fifteen years, and have applied to a number of physicians for treatment, but without success. The application of your celebrated Plaster removed the Cancer in eight days from the time of application. It has now been nearly two years since I was cured. I cheerfully give this for the benefit of the afflicted.

T. F. PEACOCK.

Madi on, Ga, June 1, 1870.

I do certify that I have been troubled with a Cancer on my cheek, near my under eye-lid for two years past. I applied to Dr. W. L. HITCHCOCK, who applied his celebrated Cancer Plaster, and was agreeably surprised to see the Cancer come out whole, the eighth day from application; I am now well, and my face entirely healed up. I advise all persons afflicted with Cancer to give him a trial. ROBERT SHIELDS.

Madison, August 2, 1869.

I have been suffering with a Cancer of the large kind, on the back of my neck, called rose cancer, for the past three years. I applied to Dr. W. L. HITCHCOCK, of Madison, who put a plaster on the Cancer, and, in eight days, it came out entirely. I am now well, and have been since the Cancer came out, which was last fall.

M. W. COFER.

Rutledge, Ga., September, 1868.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir: I am pleased to state that your Plaster has entirely cured the Cancer on my nose, which has give me so much trouble. I shall ever feel grateful to you for the success of your remedy.

MRS LORINA STRATTON.

Madison, Ga, May, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK: I am pleased to certify that I have had a large Cancer on my right arm for twenty years, and have seen and advised with numbers of Physicians, who advised me to let it alone, as they considered the Cancer too far advanced to be subdued by remedies. I heard of you and made application for treatment, as a last resort, and to my great satisfaction your Plaster has taken out the Cancer, in eight days, by the roots, and the sore is now rapidly healing, and I entertain strong hopes of a speedy recovery.

J. F. BURNS.

Edgefield Court House, S. C.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir: I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted sorely with Cancer for fifteen years, and have tried many Physicians, and spent a great deal of money—all to no purpose, until I called on you, in Madison, last winter. The application of your Plaster has acted like a charm. I have the Cancer now in my possession, and the sores are all healed up, except one small place, which is healing fast. I would say to all afflicted to call on Dr. Hitchcock, at Madison, Georgia.

T. B. REESE.

Edgefield C. H, S. C., or Hamburg, South Carolina, May, 1870

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I am happy to certify that your remedy has cured the Cancer on my face and nose, that had given me so much pain for twelve years. It appears as sound as if I never had a Cancer.

MRS. E. B. STANTON.

Newton County, Ga., Ap il 23, 1870—Postoffice at Social Circle, Georgia.

It affords me pleasure to state that I have witnessed a number of favorable cures of cancer, by the application of Dr. W. L. Hitchcock's Cancer Plaster.

J. F. PATTERSON.

September, 1870. Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK'S LIVER MEDICINE.

I would also state that, in addition to my curing Cancers, I am in regular practice of medicine, and make a specialty of treating chronic diseases, especially those peculiar to females, to which, from a long experience and extensive practice, I guarantee perfect satisfaction. I also keep a full assortment of my Family Medicines on hand of my own manufacturing, but I call your special attention to my celebrated COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA AND INDIAN BEAR, OR LIVER TONIC AND LIVER TONIC. It invariably relieves the following disorders: Chronic Torpidity of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, Hemrier. It cures Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, Eruptions and Blotches of the Skin. It cures mercurial and old venereal diseases. Some will ask, how can this one medicine cure all of these diseases. The answer is this, it is so compounded to answer all of the requirements of those symptom, being compounded of the best and purest and most reliable Liver medicine, tonic, alterative, diuretic and disinfectants that belongs to the vegetable kingdom. This medicine is the result of twenty years experience. I used it in my private practice for the last, and within the last six months I have sold over $1,000 worth of it, and I have to hear of the first complaint. I claim and assert without the fear of contradiction from any that have tried it, to be superior to any of the preparations of the day for the diseases that I recommend it for.

I have never advertised this medicine before. I have always been opposed to advertising nostrums and quack medicines, but having been persuaded, for years, by my friends, I have consented to do so, for the good of all that may avail themselves of the benefit of it. I could give thousands of testimonials to the happy effects of this medicine, but being satisfied that it will recommend and sustain itself, and all I ask is to give it a fair and impartial trial. Take it by the direction on the bottle, and if you do not find it all, or more than I claim for it, then I will agree to stop the sale.

I put up my medicine in ONE and TWO DOLLAR bottles, to suit persons and patients.

One word more to those that are suffering with Cancers. Don't let the Doctor dishearten you. For the most of them will, because they can't cure you themselves, will tell you that you can't be cured.

I have been curing Cancers for twenty years, and have never failed but in one case, and that case was beyond medical aid. If you have a CANCER call and see me, and I will find you in a half hour if I can cure you, will charge nothing for examination, and if I cure you, will be reasonable in my charges.

CERTIFICATES.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that my wife and daughter, Mrs. W. H Jones, of Ulmer P. O., Ga., and myself, have used your Alterative Liver Medicine, and do all cheerfully say it has had a fine effect; has entirely relieved them of their liver affection. Dr. Cheny, of Newborn, said my little grandchild, was laboring under an affection of the liver, and also was badly affected with Asthma. I learn he has been entirely relieved. Our stock woman is about the turn of life, and has been suffering with diseased liver, and general debility of the whole system, together with inflammatory rheumatism. She says she is entirely cured by the use of your Medicine. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, believing it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly,

REV W. A. FLORENCE,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, South, Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have used your Alterative and Liver Medicine, and have derived great benefit from it. Other members of my family have used it with like benefit, and I can confidently recommend it as a good remedy for the diseases you propose to relieve.

C. M. IRWIN,
Pastor Baptist Church.

Madison, Ga., September 6, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have had the misfortune to be afflicted with a liver and dyspeptic affection for the last twenty years. I have scarcely been able to eat or digest my food without pain, and have often tried various remedies, but found no relief until I took a course of your Alterative Medicine. I am now well and hearty. I cheerfully recommend all persons who may be afflicted with indigestion, to give these Medicines a trial, and I am sure they will be relieved.

PHILIP SHOUSE.

Madison Ga., December, 1869.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have been laboring under a dyspeptic and liver affection for a number of years past, so much so that I had reduced to death by a mere skeleton, and became cancerous, having a large one on my jaw, which had resisted treatment of rather care, for twelve years. I commenced taking your Alterative and Liver Medicine, which has effected a permanent cure. Your Cancer Plaster took out the cancer, and I am now well and healthy, and have been for two years. I recommend all persons afflicted with the above diseases, to try your remedies.

T. P. PEACOCK,
Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have, for the last eight years, been afflicted with a cancerous affection of the skin, which is greatly relieved by your Stillinga and Indian Bear. I cheerfully recommend the taste to all persons who may be thus afflicted. I find it to be all you represent it to be

W. L. HUDSON,
Conyers, Ga.
September 2, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your Cathartic Liver Medicine in my family for the last two years with the most happy results. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all those who are troubled with a torpid condition of the liver, skin diseases, dyspepsia affection, etc. I find it to be all you represent it to be.

SAMUEL PENNINGTON.

Madison, Ga., September 1, 1870.

☞ As I have no agents, the Medicines will have to be prepared at my office in Madison, Ga., and sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States. sept3-dtf&tf&m3

MACON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardeman & Sparks.

WE DESIRE IT WHOLLY UNDERSTOOD by our friends from the interior of Middle and Southwestern Georgia, that we are still engaged, at our old stand, in the

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION

business, where, for so many years, we have served you as

FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants.

We have left no stone unturned to aid you in carrying on your farming interest, and in turn, we now bespeak a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended us in the past. Your Cotton shall be weighed on the LEVEL, sold and accounted for on the square. Personally guarding your every interest, we hope to merit your patronage.

To our old friends, of many years standing, we return our grateful acknowledgments, and to new ones, who may try us, we promise our best efforts, backed by the experience of many years, to serve them faithfully and well.

Orders for supplies will meet with prompt attention. O. G. SPARKS,
aug14-d3m T. HARDEMAN, Jr.

GEO. M. LOGAN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SECOND STREET,

MACON - - - GA.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Ross & Son, Macon, Ga.; I. C. Plant, Esq., Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hardeman & Sparks, Macon, Ga.; C. A. Nutting, Esq., Banker, Macon Ga.; W. B. Johnston, Esq., Macon, Ga.; S. F. Dickinson; Esq., Dalton, Ga.; Moore, Jenkins & Co., New York; Carhart & Brother, New York; E. Russell, Esq., New York; A. S. Wadwell, Esq., Macon, Ga; J. DeLoache, Esq., Macon, Ga.; J. W. Lathrop, Esq., savannah, Ga.; Daniel Perkins & Co., New York.

Cotton purchased and Shipped on Orders aug10-d&w

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and costing less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S

Fever and Ague ANTIDOTE

Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only Medicine that will

CURE IMMEDIATELY

and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.

Sold by all Druggists.

nov12-d&wly

BA. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

WHY is it that so many children die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.

Also, it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children can not be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist can they be safely and certainly removed from the most Delicate Infant, by the timely use of

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a purely Vegetable Composition, and may be administered with the utmost safety to children of all ages.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate, than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so

Favorably Known Since 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an invalidation forced upon them.

Schwartz & Haslett,

SOLE AGENT

B. A. Fahnestock's, Son & Co.,

Sole Proprietor's Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec8-deod1.8 p1y

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF NEW YORK.

Home Office 319 Broadway.

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JAMES R. DOW.....President
JOHN E. HEGEMAN.....Secretary

TWELVE CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENTS

IN FAVOR OF

LIFE ASSURANCE!

IT enables one, by the best method yet discovered, to provide for his own household.

It protects labor, and garners for the fireside of home the fruits of one's honest toil.

It brings relief to the sorrows of bereavement, and brightens the others he deserted on his way.

It gives the permanence of an estate or of a fortune to those depending on their daily labor.

It is the safest of all investments, as it thrives even upon the ruins of ordinary financial concerns.

It is a profitable use of funds, yielding better returns than most investments.

It is property not exposed to creditors or taxes, but protected by law for one's dependents.

It brings ready money in a moment, and at just that moment when it is most timely and welcome.

It affords all the conveniences of Savings Institutions, and much larger pecuniary returns.

It is useful for raising money by loan, where otherwise only personal security could be given.

It proffers its benefits to all classes, and men in all patronts of life, being truly an investment for the million.

It benefits the assured—promoting frugality and economy, and prolonging life by relieving it of anxiety.

BOARD OF REFERENCES:

Hon. W. H. Hulsey, Attorney at Law.
W. H. Tuller, Cashier National Bank.
Captain T. L. Langston, Merchant.
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S. S. Kendrick, Merchant.
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L. B. Abbott, Merchant.
W. F. Meeker, Merchant.
J. J. Kirkpatrick, Merchant.
W. A. REMPHILL, Esq.

Come, come while you may—for Geisy Manager.
Apply to HENRY B. CHRISMAN,
General Agent, State of Georgia.
Office—Marietta street.

J. A. DOYE, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Atlanta, August 16, 1870. aug16-d&w3m

T. B. Rainsby wanted to work in every county; also a local agent. aug11-dtm

HENRY SELTZER,

ON BROAD,

Between Marietta and Walton Streets,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

China, Queens, Glass and Plated-ware,

CUTLERY,

Lamps and House Furnishing Goods,

KEROSENE OIL, WILLOW-WARE,

The Mason's Fruit Jar, (best Preserver) on hand by the Gross and at Retail.

☞ ORDERS SENT BY MAIL FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.

aug13-d6m

STEPHENS, FLYNN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCK, LIQUORS, ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

LIME, GUANO, VIRGINIA LAND PLASTER & SALT,

Forsyth Street, near the Capitol,

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING REMOVED ACROSS THE STREET TO OUR LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE, NEXT DOOR TO GLENN & WRIGHT'S, WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive, store and sell any consignments sent us, and make

Liberal Cash Advances

on the same. With improved facilities and increased trade, can promise quick sales and PROMPT CASH RETURNS. Being sole Agents for the sale of Flour manufactured by the

CELEBRATED "CHAMPION MILLS,"

of Rome, Ga., and receiving large quantities daily, we are prepared to fill all orders sent us promptly, and give our personal guarantee that the quality of this Flour is, and will continue, fully equal, if not superior to any in our market. Have now in store and are receiving daily, large lots of Corn, Hay, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Bacon, Lard, Rye and Corn Whiskey, Virginia Apple Brandy, Pure Holland Gin, Tobacco, Candles, &c.,

The Daily Constitution.

A CARD.

To the People of the Third Congressional District.

I have been persuaded by many friends to continue to run for the Forty-First Congress, and also for the Forty-Second.

Being the regular nominee in the Third District for the Forty-First Congress, I will continue to run for the remainder of the term, and, in accordance with the wishes of my friends, will run also for the Forty-Second Congress. The election for both terms will take place on the same day.

As a National Republican, I will continue to support the administration of President Grant, and urge the immediate restoration of Georgia to her place in the Union. As I have labored in the past for the best interests of my State, I will continue to do so in the future.

With the practical submission of Georgia, the work of reconstruction will be complete, and the highest welfare of the country depends upon maintaining that reconstruction.

J. H. CALDWELL.

LaGrange, Ga., September, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

The crop of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1870, was 3,154,946 against 2,539,039 bales the preceding year. Exports for the year 2,178,917 bales. Home consumption for the same period, 907,369 bales. Stock on hand at the close of the year, 50,747 bales. Stock at interior towns September 1st, 14,629 against 718 bales last season.

The production of the different States for the year are as follows:

LOUISIANA—1,142,097 against 704,205 bales the previous year.

ALABAMA—306,061 against 230,621 bales the previous year.

TEXAS—246,284 against 148,817 bales the previous year.

FLORIDA—21,874 against 13,392 bales the previous year.

GEORGIA—488,294 against 357,203 bales the previous year.

SOUTH CAROLINA—216,500 against 199,672 bales the previous year.

NORTH CAROLINA—59,612 against 35,908 bales the previous year.

VIRGINIA—202,898, against 160,971 bales the previous year.

TENNESSEE*—350,416 against 439,800 bales the previous year.

The crop of Sea Island cotton for the year ending September 1st, 1870, has been as follows:

Florida, 9,948 bales; Georgia, 9,225 bales; South Carolina, 7,334 bales—total, 26,507 bales, against 18,682 bales the previous year.

The total consumption in the United States for the year is 806,800 bales; 90,000 bales were consumed in the South, and 777,662 bales in the North, leaving 3,000 bales consumed other than by mills.

Interior stocks on the 9th were as follows:

	Bales.
Augusta	1,320
Columbus	1,348
Macon	1,760
Montgomery	1,465
Selma	1,525
Memphis	4,043
Nashville	9,100
Total	13,664

Decrease in the week of 965, but an excess of 10,429 bales over the same period last year.

The visible supply of cotton on the 9th was as follows:

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	491,000
Stock in London	24,881
Stock in Glasgow	2,000
Stock in Havre	155,500
Stock in Marseilles	13,000
Stock in Bremen	18,800
Stock rest of the Continent	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	16,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)	12,000
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe	458,000
Stock in United States ports	54 783
Stock in inland towns	13 664
Total	1,304,680

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 138,373 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The total Indian cotton afloat for Europe shows a decrease from the previous year of 133,000 bales.

* This does not include shipments to New Orleans, Norfolk and Charleston.

ATLANTA PRICE-CURRENT.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 14, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Market quiet. Corn and cotton lower.

COTTON—Market lower at 16¼ for middlings; 15¼ for low midlings; 14 for good ordinary, and 12½ for ordinary. Receipts light.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 12; selling at 1 14. Silver buying at 1 05; selling at 1 9. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GROCERIES.—Corn meal 1 20. Rice, 10c, tierces. Soap. 7a8c. Candles, adamanaline, 15c. Tallow 12a15c. Sugars, A, 15½c; Extra C, 15; Yellow, C, 14¼; Brown, 12¼a14. Rio Coffee 20a24; Java 35a38. Beeswax, 33a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 50. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 38c. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25c. Starch 9c. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 18c; English dairy, 23c. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 35a40.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Clear sides command 20; clear rib sides 19½; shoulders 16½; plain hams 22a25; canvassed 26a28.

LARD—Choice in barrels 19; kegs and cans 20; inferior 18a19.

FLOUR—Stocks full. Superfine per bbl. 6 00a6 50; extra 6 50a7 00; family 7 00a7 50; fancy 8 00.

FACTORY GOODS.—The supply of Factory Goods is ample and the quality the best offered in any market. Brown Shirting— 10a11; B. Shirting 3-4, 9 4-4 12a13; [illegible] shirting, ¾, 7a9½; Bleached [illegible] 11¼a14½; Brown drills, [illegible] shirting, ¾, Drills, 15½; Stripes [illegible] ¾; Bleached 18¼a19; Montour [illegible] ¾a17¾; Checks, Troup, 18½; [illegible] arns, 1 50.

BELT LEATHER—Clear sides 19; clear rib sides 16a[illegible]; shoulders 14½a15.

GRAIN—Corn, full stock. We quote mixed and yellow at $1 10; and prime white dull, $1 15. Wheat—red 1 10; white 1 25. Oats, [illegible]. Rye 1 25 in but little demand. Barley—fall, 1 25.

DRY GOODS—Inches 11; Sprague, 10¾a11; Pacific 11; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 18; Amoskeag, 9 1-2. Ticking, Pittsfield, 10; Croton, 12; Albany, 12; Eastern B, 16; Amoskeag D, 22; Hamilton, 30; Conestoga, 4-4, 30; Amoskeag A C A 25. Low grades of prints can be had at from 6 to 6¾.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 5¾a6 0; medium sound 65a75; fine sound 8[illegible]a 90; extra fine 1 00a1 35.

LIQUOR MARKET—Whisky, re[illegible]ified, 1 00 a1 25 as to proof; Bourbon [illegible] 2 00a3 00; Robinson County, 2 00a3 [illegible]. Cognac Brandy, 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 [illegible] 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a6 00; Scotch [illegible] 2 00a3 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00; French Brandy, 4 50a13 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horseshoe, 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 5a6; nail rod, 10a 12; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 50; 3s, common, 6 50; 3s, fine, 8 50. Plow steel, 11c; cast, 26a28c; German, 18a20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarbonate soda 7a7½ per lb. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 3a3½. Epsom salts 3½a5. Madder [illegible] 22a25. Opium 16 00a18 per pound. Alum, 3a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 5a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, extra, 1 20a1 50. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 15a[illegible]0c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 55a60; pints, 3 30a3 50; per gal., 2 75a4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gal., 45a3 50.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ kegs $2 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 2 75; buck, 3 00.

HOGS AND LIVE CATTLE.—Live shotes, 6¼a7½, owing to size. Live cattle on foot, choice 3½a4.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 30a1 35; do., boiled, 1 35a1 40; Sperm, 2 50a3 00; Whale, 1 30a2 00; Lard, 1 40a2 00; Pure Winter, 1 75a3 00; Tanners, 1 00a1 25; Kerosene 40a45c; Petro, 35; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 2 00a2 25; Coach, 4 50a5 00. White lead, per lb., 9a14; do., pure, 16.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole, 40a50; Hemlock, good, 32a33; damaged, 25a30; French calf skins, 30 00a60 00 per doz; American calf skins, 36 00a45 00; Harness leather, 45a50c; upper leather, 60a80c; lining skins, (sheep), 4 50a9 00 per doz. Green hides 5a8c; dry salted, 15a16c; dry flint, 16a18c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Carlake lime, 85c per bushel; Chewackie, 60c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per bbl. Patent, 5 00 per barrel. James River 4 50a5 00 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

Railroads.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE! VIA ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and surest in all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars ON All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a Splendid Line of Steamships From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.

april1-dtf

1870!

PASSENGERS DESIRING TO VISIT ANY OF THE Northern, Southern, Eastern, —OR— WESTERN CITIES

Should study well the attractions offered by the WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD, The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.

The Only Route from Atlanta RUNNING A DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN

Preventing the Possibility of a Detention of Four (94) Hours, incident to [illegible] day of Twenty-but one De[illegible] nines running [illegible] Train.

The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.

In addition to the LUXURIOUS COACHES Of the Road, there are attached to all night trains the FAR FAMED Pullman Sleepers, Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class Hotel.

There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to Gacendrier White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Alleghany Springs, Coyner's Springs, Black Springs, Warm Springs, Little Sweet Springs, Bedford Alum Springs, Montvale Springs, Bonbeha Springs, Natural Bridge, of Virginia, Lookout Mountain, Mammoth Cave, Niagara Falls, Hot Springs, of Arkansas.

And all other resorts IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the only Road in the South offering for sale Through Tickets to Yokohama, Japan, Hiogo, Japan, Hong Kong, China, Shanghai, China, Nagasaki, China.

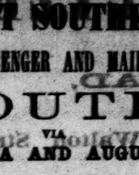
Steamers Leave San Francisco —FOR— CHINA AND JAPAN, On the first day of each month.

Tickets can be purchased in all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

R. W. WRENN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS, Master Transportation and Superintendent.
FOSTER BLODGETT, Superintendent.
L. H. HARRIS, Southern Passenger Agent.

GREAT



It is well known to Doctors and to Ladies, that that Women are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as Suppression of the Menses, Whites, Painful, Scanty or Monthly Periods, Inflammation of the Back and Womb, Irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage or Excessive Flows, and Prolapsus or Falling Down of the Womb.

These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession has sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last such a remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Which is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above diseases, as certain a cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.

For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the Wrapper around the bottle.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

LAGRANGE, GA., March 22, 1870.

BRADFIELD & Co., Atlanta, Georgia:

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are putting up, known as DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have been familiar with the practice of physic, both as a practitioner of medicine and in domestic practice, and can honestly say that I consider it a boon to suffering females, and can but hope that every lady in our whole land, who may be suffering in any way peculiar to their sex, may be able to procure a bottle, that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength.

With my kindest regards, I am, respectfully,
W. B. FERRELL, M. D.

We, the undersigned Druggists, take pleasure in commending to the trade Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR—believing it to be a good and reliable remedy for the diseases for which he recommends it.

W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Georgia.
PEMBERTON, WILLSON, TAYLOR & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. C. L. WHITE, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Georgia.

DR. PROPHITT'S Celebrated Liver Medicine.

It is purely vegetable, and will act upon the Liver and Kidneys as promptly as Calomel and Bulkan, without any danger of salivation or destruction of the bones.

Parties taking this medicine need not fear getting wet, or any other reasonable exposure.

Symptoms of Liver Disease:

Headache, Dull Feeling or the Blues, Sour Stomach, Sick or Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Bad or Bitter Taste in the Mouth, the skin has a thick, rough feeling, and is darker than usual, Costiveness, Melancholy Feelings, Cramps, Cold Feet, Colic, Dysentery, or Diarrhea, Chills and Fever, and Piles. In fact, when the Liver is out of order, you are liable to every disease that is not contagious.

Prophitt's Liver Medicine, if taken properly, will prevent and surely cure any disease resulting from a deranged Liver.

It will regulate its functions and thus cure all diseases caused by the failure of its healthy action.

It has been used for a great number of years, and has given universal satisfaction.

There is no brother or son claiming to have the original receipt. It is put up in both Powder and Fluid form.

FAIRBURN, GA., September 4, 1868.

DR. O. S. PROPHITT:

SIR: My wife has been an invalid for fifteen years. Doctors all agreed she had "Liver Disease." In connection with their practice she took various noted remedies, none of which seemed to do any good. Sometime ago I procured a bottle of your "Liver Medicine," or your agent here, C. A. Harvey, which being given according to directions, has effected a complete cure.

Respectfully, etc.,
GEO. L. THOMPSON.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 18, 1870.

MESSRS. BRADFIELD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—Last year, during my travels in Alabama and Southwest Georgia, I contracted chills and fever, and my general health became very bad. I tried various remedies, among others Shallenberger's Pills—all to no purpose. I was troubled with intense pain in the small of my back, and for months I did not have a moment's rest. I had well nigh despaired of recovering, when a friend recommended me to take Dr. Prophitt's Liver Medicine. I did so, and one bottle has cured me, and to-day I feel like a another man. I consider it one of the best medicines for general use now put up, and, without any reservation, recommend it to the afflicted. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, etc.,
O. M. HARRALSON.

DR. PROPHITT'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL

Is one of the most valuable compounds now put up for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, or Cholera Morbus.

This medicine has been in use for years, and gives universal satisfaction.

The most delicate child may take it with impunity.

COVINGTON, GA., November 9, 1867.

DR. PROPHITT:

Having a severe attack of Dysentery during the past summer, I was induced to use your Dysentery Cordial, and derived therefrom immediate and permanent relief. It gives me pleasure to recommend this remedy to all who may be so attacked, believing that, should the directions be followed, relief would surely be obtained.

Truly, etc.,
O. S. PORTER.

CUSSETA, TEXAS, 1869.

DR. PROPHITT:

DEAR SIR: Your Liver Medicine and Pain Kill It is a complete success.

J. L. WHITTLE.

PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT.

This is the celebrated medicine that run Perry Davis' Pain Killer out of the market, wherever it was sold. Davis made Prophitt change the name from Pain Killer to PAIN KILL IT.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or pain of any kind, it has no equal.

For Cuts, Bruises, Burns, or old Sores, it is the best thing you can use as a dressing.

For SNAKE BITES or STINGS of POISONOUS INSECTS, it is a perfect ANTIDOTE.

It is good for Colic, Colds, Coughs, or Bowel Complaints. Its name indicates its nature fully. It is truly DEATH to pain.

Manufactured and sold by BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists.

DR. PROPHITT'S Fever and Ague Pills.

THE best Antidote for Chills and Fever known. Cures warranted in every case or money refunded. Purely vegetable.

DR. PROPHITT'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

WILL relieve Headache, Nervousness, Jaundice, and all other derangements of the Liver. Purely vegetable.

Manufactured and for sale by BRADFIELD & CO., Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists of Atlanta, Georgia, or manufacturers' prices.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, have used Dr. Prophitt's Preparations and take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as being all he claims for them:

Colonel E. J. Henderson, Covington, Ga.; Col. Rogers, Covington, Ga.; G. S. Porter, Covington Ga.; Prof. C. H. Pettigrew, Ga.; M. M. Arnold, Georgia's Conference; W. H. Gellis, Georgia Conference; F. W. Swanson, Monticello, Ga.; Robert Barnett, Jasper county, Ga.; A. M. Robinson, Monticello, Ga.; James Wright, Putnam county, Ga.; A. Westbrook, Putnam county, Ga.; Judge J. J. Floyd, Covington, Ga.; W. L. Mobes, Covington, Ga.; Rev. Mr. Richey, Conyers, Ga.; George Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Jack Lockett, Davis county, Texas; W. Hawk Whatley, Cusseta, Texas; U. Roberts, Liberty county, Texas; Bryan & Bowman, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Lunsford, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.; R. F. Maddox & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Uriah Stevens, Cartersville, Ga.; A. M. Ewell, Bowdon county, Ga.; Joseph Ewell, Bowdon county, Ga.; John [illegible], Bowdon county, Ga.; [illegible], Bowdon county, Ga.; W. [illegible], Bowdon county, Ga.; [illegible], Bowdon county, Ga.; [illegible], Bowdon county, Ga.;